

THE SCOPE

MARCH
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THE SCOPE



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THE SCOPE

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Editorial

Appreciation for what is done for you by others is a golden quality that is much too rare in this changing world of ours.

To bring the thought home to you, isn't there someone to whom you are indebted for the chance to prove yourself worthy of the great sacrifices made to give you a start in life? Too often one takes such sacrifices for granted.

While on the first rung of the ladder were you fortunate enough to meet someone who helped you over the bumps, made your path more smooth? Have you, given but a moment's appreciation for this kindness?

How grateful have you been to your superiors, to those people whose many kind

gestures have no price tag? Have you ever tried placing yourself in their position, merely to satisfy curiosity? Do you appreciate the burdens and responsibilities they shoulder to see you through?

If you have been endowed with any perception at all it will not be difficult to find profound appreciation in your inner being for the goodness and labors of those who hold your welfare at heart. On the other hand, if you belong to that large army of humans whose first and last thought is for their own welfare, there is little room within for improvement, and this planet of ours should be a very sorry place indeed if all were cut precisely to that pattern.

An Open Letter to the Juniors

The writer spent four years at college in preparation for medical school, but thwarting circumstances prevented his continuing in that field. It then took him just about an half-hour to decide upon optometry as the second choice. Today, close to two years after that momentous decision, he makes an attempt to justify it, though he is fully aware that whatever he says may be misconstrued by some as the well-known "sour grapes".

Try to imagine what must have been the reactions on the part of friends who were well acquainted with his life-long dreams and ambitions, and of former college classmates, when they learned of his "come-down"—that he was going to "optometry school". There were invariably perceptible elevations of the brows, and inarticulate gestures that fairly bellowed, "Oh, what a shame!" But the *overt* response was usually, "That's a good business, isn't it? I'm sure you'll make a good optician."

Naturally all this was disconcerting at first, and subconsciously defense mechanisms were contrived to combat it. But none helped; involuntarily we allowed an undercurrent tone of apology to permeate each mention of the subject. There were countless heated informal debates and discussions with M. D.s and medical students on the comparative qualifications of the M. D. and O. D. to deal with anomalies of the human visual apparatus—in which we always wound up "behind the eight-ball". The reason was, of course, that we were hardly in a position yet to become involved in such arguments, and the proper course should have been to steer clear of them. But that would have wounded our pride.

It has taken two happy, interesting years to come to the realization that the *defensive attitude* on the part of optometry has been one of its outstanding obstacles to progress. If there is any defending to be done, it

seems to us now that it should be directed only at the unjust attacks of the medical profession. The latter has always maintained the "dog-in-the-manger" attitude toward optometry. Optics rightfully belongs in the field of medicine, it has persistently claimed; but optics has never yet been included in any medical school curriculum.

The *honor* of optometry needs no defending! It has a heritage as ancient and as ancient and as honorable as any of the major professions; its history is just as awe-inspiring; its rank in the realm of human welfare is unimpeachable. Optics is a branch of physics, and not of medicine. We are in reality *physicists*, trained in the science of treating *light*, and not the eye. The vast majority of cases that come into our hands require simply a treatment of the entering light to produce the highest possible visual acuity in a given human optical system. Surely we are far better equipped to deal with such cases than, say, Otis Clapp is to supply the public with abdominal belts, trusses, arch supports, or aids to hearing. As E. E. Arrington in his "History of Optometry" tersely puts it, "Physics is not physic; a lens is not a pill!" Those comparatively few cases in which faulty vision is due to a diseased condition, we are thoroughly trained to detect and refer to the specialist.

It is this writer's strong conviction that we students are beginning to realize more and more each day that there is infinite profundity and fascination in our chosen work; that optometry has long since passed out of the "glorified Subjective" stage. We here in M. S. O. have considerable to be proud of. Our Senior Class is one that we would do well to emulate. Our instructors are progressive; they give us the material "hot off the press" and not "from the arm-chair". It remains for us Juniors and those following us to strive to uphold the glory and power of Optometry.

Senior News

The S. R. O. sign is being hung out every day in our newly improvised cafeteria. This is just one of those steps in M. S. O.'s "march of progress".

Dinapoli is in the midst of a picture deluge, since all the seniors are choosing their closest likenesses to Gable, Power, Gilbert, and—Crawford.

The coming exams seem to overshadow the convention for the upper classmen, at least, since the conflicting dates makes it rather difficult for them to attend.

The final week before graduation is gradually shaping into a hectic one. Almost every night will be occupied with an important event.

There appears to be a constant influx of last year's graduates either to acquire more knowledge or to forget the trials and tribulations encountered in recent State Board "triumphs".

The newly formed Society of M. S. O. graduates in New Jersey is developing into something quite beyond their original expectations. We have here the formulation of a very promising unit, especially for

those future graduates who expect to practice there.

Lots of luck and best wishes to last year's graduates who have opened offices or are contemplating opening soon.

The class is looking forward to its annual visit to Southbridge. Every one who attended last year spent a most enjoyable day.

The Fraternity is being confronted by a very serious problem and a deciding vote will be held in the near future as to whether or not Pi Omicron Sigma merges into Omega Delta, a national fraternity whose chapters are located in various schools about the country.

Snapshots and angle shots about the school will begin next week, at which time the clinic will be brought into its due prominence.

We are gradually nearing the grand finale of three years of hard work, fun, and delightful companionship which we hope will continue long after our relations here have been severed. We can scarcely realize the fact that in a few months we may never see some of our fellow classmates again.

Dr. Jeghers Lectures to the Fraternity

On Tuesday evening, the 16th of March, the Fraternity was especially fortunate in securing Harold Jeghers, M. D., of the Boston City Hospital, Evans Memorial to lecture on "Hemeralopia and Avitaminosis". Dr. Jeghers, who has been doing research in these subjects gave an interesting lecture before a large group of the student body and covered all the points of the subject in a very clear and understandable manner. The points of diet were stressed in the matter of obtaining the proper amount of the necessary Vitamine A, which is essential for night-seeing. Several sources of the substance were discussed. The trend then turned to the practical methods of

determining the amount of night-blindness. Four methods were discussed and the importance of automobile driving at night in relation with this faculty was heavily stressed. It seems that about 10% of the population are affected with moderate degrees of night-blindness and, in the words of Dr. Jeghers, "If 10% of the total population of this country be affected, the work attains a very important aspect, worthy of considerable investigation."

The Fraternity wishes to thank Dr. Jeghers for his kindness and also Dr. Albert Sloane for his invaluable contact with the lecturer.

Eye Eye, Suh!

M. OSSEN

Eye-O again—

With everybody imitating us, the "Scope" should be called the "New York Times" of the Optometric Journals: The Southern College of Optometry uses the title "Scope" and now the Penn State "Pupil" borrowed our brain child "Eye, Eye, Suh!" in its January issue.

We presented this last month and got a headache over it: Geronimo, an Indian chief of the middle 1800's, derived great delight in cutting off his prisoner's eyelids and then exposing them to the sun.

But Ossen what fun did he get out of exposing the eyelids to the sun? (After the 4th or 5th time it became very unfunny).

A tip to the young ladies! Eye make-up does a great deal to improve the charm of your make-up ensemble. So when you apply the shadow, apply it to the roots of the lashes and stroke it over the lid. Do not cover the whole eyelid but accentuate it along the lower lid. Then blend it up in the corners towards the temples. (Send three covers of the "Scope" to the author and he will be glad to send you his new 1937 make-up chart).

Eye color as an index to character (continued)

Blue eyes—luck.

Blue eyes streaked with green—quick temper.

Mild blue grey eyes—gentleness.

(stop worrying your color will come, too!)

We just received one of those "FIT-UR-SELF eyeglass kits. It contained the following lenses: plus .37, .50, .75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.12, 2.62, 3.25, 3.75, 3.87, 5.00, and the minuses .50, .75, .87, 2.00. We shall report upon this further in future issues. (Aside to Dr. Namias: Stop chuckling because we

did not neutralize the *lenes*, heh, heh.) (Thanks a lot Barney Levin.)

Because of the weird contraptions worn as spectacles in his time, Cowper wrote the following verse—

"Between the eyes and nose a strange contest arose.

The point in dispute was, as all the
the world knows,
To which the said spectacles ought
to belong."

The "opticians" in Sweden have been compelled to give up all objective refractions.

Joseph Plateau (1801-1883) performed an experiment to determine the effect of the noon-day sun upon vision by looking at the blazing sun for 20 full seconds with the result of complete loss of eyesight. (We can think of other things to do in our spare moments.)

This month's "wisdomism": As dizzy as a color-blind stamp collector.

The blind do not have the proper conception of height. To them a skyscraper is simply something they can't reach.

Abraham Lincoln paid 37½ cents for his first pair of spectacles, the purchase being made May 28, 1856 in a jewelry store in Bloomington, Illinois. (And we paid 7 cents for our first blank, February 15, 1937) (Miss McCabe again.)

We thought we'd mention this, too! One sixth of the adults in the U. S. are bowlers — somewhere around six (6) million. (So we are not the only one who brings his lunch on Thursdays and Fridays.)

If a brown eyed man, whose ancestors all had brown eyes, marries a woman with blue eyes, his children will have brown

eyes. (Will you brown eyed gentlemen and ladies check that please because we don't know whether to believe it or not.)

There are about 2,000,000,001 Gamma ray waves to the inch. (So, go count them yourselves then.)

With the little remaining space allotted us we would like to correct a few wrong impressions. We make no attempt to "Ripley-ize" this column nor do we imitate

Neal O'Hara. We merely present little odds and ends that appear interesting to us and hope that you'll enjoy them, too. That settles one score. Now, to those who criticize our writing, we have to admit that they are right. Our English is very poor; but what are you kicking about—we are not getting paid are we? (Just a little hint, editor). Anyway what's the "eyedear" stop picking on us.

Eye'll be on hand next month—so there!

Freshman Class News

We wish to extend our sincerest sympathy and condolence to all those who could not or would not attend the Frosh dance. It certainly was an affair to be remembered and those who missed it were undoubtedly the losers; they lost a good time as individuals and they lost money for the entire class. It seems a little peculiar, not to say foolish, for the class to vote for the dance, and then when the time comes, to have it supported by something like a third of the members, and five or six upperclassmen. But rather than harp on the unpleasant side of it, let's turn to the brighter aspect, which was certainly much more in evidence on that particular Wednesday night; in hopes that this, together with the reports of the affair broadcast by the participants, will encourage attendance at the forthcoming dance sponsored by Dr. Bencker. (By the way you doubters might take that as evidence. The "doc" had such a good time that he could hardly wait till the next day to propose another.)

Al Roy, Miss Meagher and Chuck "Little Namias" Withers were among the prominent Seniors to attend the affair. Miss Meagher wore a — gol darn it, we've forgotten, but she looked very charming anyway. We met her later, much later, in the Old France with guess what Senior....And who was the young lady Chuck escorted to the same place? Her little manner of playing peek-

a-boo from behind a pillar was quite fetching....What a man that Al Roy is. To hear him get going on some scientific harangue or to read one of his learned discourses you'd never guess that he could be the thoroughly "good fellow" that he is.... Dexter treated the crowd to a couple of piano masterpieces during the intermission while Fuller and the same young lady who accompanied Chuck to the Old France performed nobly on the dance floor. We're sorry to say Porter's playing wasn't quite up to his usual. The music, or something, had evidently gone to his head....Oh, hum! Some people have queer ideas of dancing. When it gets to the point where the girl has to hold you up it seems that it might get a little monotonous, not to mention that it might be rather fatiguing for the young lady....And speaking of dancing (who mentioned that) Tony Salerno certainly makes the girls work to keep up with him. Did you ever have one pass out in your arms Tony?....We might have been in about a 2.50D fog or have been wearing so much prism base down, that we looked right over them (somebody please check me on that) but we didn't spot a single Junior all evening. Didn't they receive invitations or has their spark of romance been lost in their fiery ardor for Optometry?....Dr. Svendson aroused the hopes of the entire Freshman class by promising to dance with

each one individually, and then dashed them by not putting in an appearance at all.... Our dance notes wouldn't be complete without just a casual reference to the "personality girl" in blue....

We understand a couple of Frosh A boys have been honoring Jackson College (for girls) with a visit. That's what we like to see, a spirit of cooperation and interchange between schools. How about arranging it on a little larger scale and letting us all in on it?

Submitted by Braver, Frosh B: "If Dr. Bencker doesn't alter his pronunciation of Mussolini's name, (Moose-o-luny) yours truly predicts an up and coming sit-down-strike, of all Mussolinic followers.

And here are a few highlights on the Freshman class. We're again indebted to Mr. Braver for the comments on the members in B group.

Anthony Salerno—a perfect subject for a writer of blank verse.

Martin Kahn—unbelievable, two A pluses in Doc's practical optics exams.

Robert Bolduc—a strong believer in sleep for his thoughts.

Marty Eisenstadt—inflation at its peak.

Murry Lepie—white shoes blend nicely with the snow.

Kendall Stephenson—Miss Lynch's left hand man.

William Muney—the man of a thousand laughs.

Porter Dexter—always in the midst of things.

Ben Schiano—what a husband he would make.

Wilbur Clark—did you ever see his anatomy drawings?

Louis Weinberg—he had a southern education, but he left his accent in old Alabama.

William Mooney—the three ball has nothing on the color of his hair.

D. V. A. Capone—he had 20/20 vision when he joined the National Guard.

Morris Keller—the A-man of the class.

Harold Bessen—our poor instructors must stare at it, every day, five days a week.

Albert Davis—has now resolved to have only one date a week. Tsk, tsk.

Sam Renick—a giraffe can out-talk him, anyday.

Romeo Noury—be careful of Juliet, Romeo.

James Rinn—oh, for a brick to throw at him.

Melvin Fine—the way he passes out his cigarettes, you would think they didn't cost him a cent.

Harry "Muscles" General—not an ounce of extra weight.

Ray Guillette—a modern Adonis.

E. Davis—a thirster after knowledge.

Faldeman—the little man with the big voice.

DeCyan—better late than never.

George Wilde—I don't see that.

Sloane—it's tough to have a perfect man for a brother.

Silver—he seems to be pretty fond of that seat next to Miss Rodd. He hasn't changed it all year.

Leo Lemoi—he wants to know who invented exponents. He has some idea of communicating with the spirit of that gentleman before the next Math exam.

Goldstein's—his interest in the science of embryology is astonishing.

Marty Flanagan—a second edition of Rip van Winkle. We advocate the use of a wrist strap to keep from waking himself up so often, or perhaps Leavitt would give him a few lessons. He seems to have the system worked out pretty well.

Where in the world does Saraf dig up those impossible Math problems. He and Wecker ought to get together.

We've heard a lot about this famous spaghetti that "chef" Schiano prepares. How about a spaghetti supper some night, Ben?

Fraternity News

HAROLD SHEPARD

Scribe

JOHN A. DI NAPOLI

Guardian of Treasury

JOHN C. RUSSEL

Executive Committee



BERNARD LEVIN

Vice Chancellor

ALDEN TUELLS

Sergeant-at-Arms

Π Ο Σ

ALFRED J. ROY

Chancellor

DR. RALPH GREEN

Grand Chancellor

Faculty Advisor

FRATERNITY PLEDGES INITIATED

During the past two weeks the Fraternity Initiation Committee with the invaluable aid of Brother Alumni succeeded in baptizing a very goodly number of the inveterate Freshmen in the Rites and Rituals of the Fraternity. The Fraternity is proud of this fusion of new blood and its anticipations for the new group are many. The new members are:

Class of 1939	General	Stonhouse
Bunnell	Hunt	Wild
Bolduc	Hodgkins	Wagner
Bouchard	Howland	Weast
Berman	Hathaway	Zeigler
Braver	Lepie	Class of 1938
Bessin	Leonard	Grossman
Clarke, W.	March	Harris
Davis, E.	Noury	Pyne
Davis, A.	Ochs	Class of 1937
D'Angelo	Peterson	Pickering

Dexter, P.

Dragone

Green, M.

Rosenthal

Sloane

Schlosser

Sheinman

Taillon

Scanning the above roster makes obvious the fact that the Fraternity has a very good start for a very important next year when the new men will stand the strain of managing an important part of the school life. We who are about to leave, salute you, may you wear the symbol of Pi Omicron Sigma with honor to yourselves and our Alma Mater.

FRATERNITY SONG CONTEST

The Fraternity officials are sponsoring a contest for the best Fraternity Song. The contest is to be held at a Smoker given by the Fraternity. Each presentation must be sung by the presentee which will then be voted on. A prize is being offered and already there are many entrees.

John Dolland — 1706 - 1761. His most notable achievement was the discovery of a means of constructing achromatic lenses by the combination of crown and flint glass.

Robert Wilhelm Bunsen — 1811 - 1899. He invented the magnesium light, long important in photography.

Leonardo Da Vinci — 1452 - 1519. The first man to introduce color, in the finest sense, into Florentine painting and is said to have "divided the action of the eye in vision." He was first to explain with exactness the function of the pupil.

Fundamental Requisites For A Profession

DR. AUGUSTUS N. ABBOTT

Shawano, Wisconsin

Reprinted with consent of "Journal of the American Optometric Association"

These past few years much has appeared in print denouncing optometry. Many tears have been shed because of its prostitution. Its plight is blamed to various things: poor legislation, lack of organization, corrupt politics, medical competition and causes too numerous to mention; and there have been as many corrective solutions offered, all of which were not without merit.

Let us turn back the pages of optometric history some fifty or sixty years and what do we find?

The lens maker was a skilled artisan producing his wares for microscopes, telescopes and other early optical instruments. Ophthalmic lenses of that day could hardly be considered as such according to present day standards. They had no universal standardization, each community having his own peculiar methods of recording powers.

The man requiring ophthalmic aid consulted the spectacle vender. Between the two they usually found something that improved vision. Soon the frames began to be improved; gold and silver came into use. Consequently, the spectacle vender merged with the jeweler. The jeweler was somewhat of a metallurgist. Shortly, the jeweler and lens man were one and the same person.

Then followed the standization of ophthalmic lenses. The trial case appeared and the lenses were ground according to prescription. The lens peddler or vender was then compelled to secure some understanding of the science of physics and refraction. This made study necessary if he were to continue the sale of spectacles. Thus, the science of optometry was born. Legislation did not create the science of optometry; it merely offered regulation.

Optometry then entered the next logical phase, that of professionalism. (Remember, you can have a science without the existence of a profession.)

When I pause to consider our climb, I see little to cause me to grieve. We have at all times been free from acts of legerdemain and we have never been compelled to shake off the barnacles of witchcraft. There have been fakirs, but they were not representative of the optical sciences.

We have now brought optometry down to the present; so, let us look to the future.

I believe we are all pledged to the proposition that optometry must be developed into a clean, ethical and cultured profession if it is to progress. Please note that I say "cultured" for this is most important if we are to command public respect. You can-

" . . . We believe that students pass through our colleges solely upon their scholastic ability which is very important, but is not necessarily paramount. Of course, those totally incompetent must be eliminated. The state boards endeavor to filter out the unfit, but they can pass on the applicant's technical ability only, for they apparently know nothing of the man's cultural tendencies. After graduation is not the time to pass on such subjects. The man has spent years in preparation and much money and no board has a moral right to block him at the last fence provided he is safe to expose to the public. Who then is capable of judging the young man's worth for our profession? I say none other than his professors; the very men who see him five days of the week, nine months of the year . . . "

not build a seaworthy ship from match-boxes, nor can you evolve a profession from a group of men who are saturated with commerce. Business and commerce are a high calling and are honorable in their proper sphere; however, the mixing of business and profession is commensurable to the mixing of oil and water—each renders the other worthless.

You are now asking, "Just what is this fellow driving at?"

The schools of optometry are graduating many men who are not of the professional type and are not capable of becoming such, for they lack dignity and culture. We believe that students pass through our colleges solely upon their scholastic ability which is very important, but is not necessarily paramount. Of course, those totally incompetent must be eliminated. The state boards endeavor to filter out the unfit, but they can pass on the applicant's technical ability only, for they apparently know nothing of the man's cultural tendencies. After graduation is not the time to pass on such subjects. The man has spent years in preparation and much money and no board has a moral right to block him at the last fence provided he is safe to expose to the public. Who then is capable of judging the young man's worth for our profession? I say none other than his professors, the very men who see him five days of the week, nine months of the year.

I do not propose that these men be marked for elimination by any mystic formula or phrenology or for any physical handicap; not at all. There are very reliable methods; merely common sense and close observation. The student that sits in the classroom month after month without a necktie; the boy that lolls about the classroom chewing gum or throwing spit balls, telling stories; the boy that soaks his hair with vaseline, neglects his personal cleanliness, should be spotted for elimination. We have the other type of fellow, the one who throws chalk and erasers the moment the instructor leaves the room; the good

natured, hell-raiser type. None of the above men have the fundamental requirements for a true, scientific, professional man and it can never be developed in them. Consequently, I maintain that these men should be advised to enter other fields after their first year at college.

To many of you, my proposal may sound harsh, but it is not a new procedure or revolutionary. The colleges of dentistry, medicine, and law have employed this

DR. LOUIS ANAPOLLE

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method of selecting their men for generations. That is the reason members of their profession stand out amongst men as though uniformed. Of course, there are exceptions to all rules so do not point to the unusual cases. The method is fundamentally sound and if the schools are sincere in their desire to see optometry stand shoulder to shoulder with the other learned professions, they had best act without delay.

Many optometrists have the mistaken notion that our profession can conduct itself on standards other than those employed by older professions. We cannot hope to remould the public's concept of a professional man, so we had best alter our own tactics. Our attitude reminds me of the old joke—"The entire regiment was out of step but Johnny."

It is not logical for our schools to teach patient psychology and then fail to practice it themselves. Now that all our schools are about to embark upon the four-year course, we are offered an opportunity of mending our ways and thus fortifying the future.

In closing, let us quote the conversation, verbatim, that transpired between a young man entering Cornell Medical School some thirty years ago and the registrar:

Registrar: "What is your name?"

Applicant: "Mr. John Doe."

Registrar: "DR. John Doe, here is your list of classes."

Applicant: "Why do you address me as Dr. and record me on your books as Mr.?"

Registrar: "So long as you are attending this medical college, you are to think as a physician, conduct yourself at all times as a physician and assume the dignity of the medical profession. There is no better place to cultivate these habits than in this institution."

I can vouch for the authenticity of this conversation. One need not exert his imagination to surmise what became of the young men that could not assume the dignity of a physician.

Let us pray that our schools will learn to follow the splendid example the medical

schools have offered. The schools are the profession's first line of defense. Is it not better to fight our enemies on the high seas than to allow them passive entrance to our rivers, permitting them to permeate our fertile fields with their vermin and corruption. He now passes our fortification unchecked after securing his passport, consisting of a diploma and a license. We then make valiant efforts to eject him through legislation and court orders. If our first line of defense fails, we are doomed to perpetual civil war.

BI-FOCAL TROUBLE EDGAR A. GUEST

The wise optician smiled and said:
"The upper half to look ahead,
The lower half whereby to read,
And thus one pair is all you need.
Have patience. In a week or two
Bi-focals will not trouble you."

I muttered as I left the shop:
"For distance use the top;
The bottom lenses you will need
When you sit down to write or read."
I raised my right foot high in air
To mount a step which wasn't there.

The level street became a hill;
I looked at people standing still,
And, since I used the lower glass,
There seemed no room for me to pass;
I turned a corner of the street
And knocked a woman from her feet.

And all that day throughout the town
My eyes kept looking up and down.
"That fellow's drunk," I heard men say
As I went reeling down the way.
With those bi-focals on my face
The town became a crazy place.

Bi-focals troubles curious are:
The far seem near, the near seem far.
You step for heights that never exist
And jostle folks you should have missed;
Until man grows bi-focal wise
He finds he can't believe his eyes.

Visual Surveys of Children

The bearing of visual efficiency on the capabilities and potentialities of a youngster accentuate the importance of a periodic ocular examination to ascertain its status. This importance assumes great proportions where either ignorance, neglect or financial conditions prevent such conservative measures to be taken. In organizations and institutions embodying large groups of children a visual survey provides a strategic manner of isolating those cases needing attention. This is precisely what is being done in the Burrough's Newsboy's Foundation and in the Charlestown's Boy's Club. The work being done at these two institutions is under the direction of the Clinical Staff with the assistance of the Senior Class.

There has been provided a separate department in each of these two institutions for the holding of semi-weekly ocular clinics. This is a new feature at the Charles-

town's Boy's Club whereas it has been present at the Burrough's Newsboy's Foundation for the past few years. These ocular surveys are executed in conjunction with other departments including the Medical, Dental and Social Service and under such combined guidance the greatest assistance can be given the needy cases. The purpose of establishing an eye-clinic within their premises is to facilitate the determination of those cases which present any ocular abnormalities either of a physiologic or of a pathologic nature; a child presenting any signs or symptoms of ocular debility is immediately informed that aid is advisable and a card is sent to the parents notifying them of the existing conditions. If the parties concerned wish to have aid in eliminating these conditions the child is referred to the Massachusetts Optometric Clinic for a more complete ocular examination in the hands

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Manufacturing Ophthalmic Lenses, Frames and Mountings, Cases for Frames and Mountings, Refracting Equipment and Optical Machinery of "Quality Beyond Question."

of a member of the Senior Class. This examination differs from the ocular survey in that it is complete in every detail and a more accurate analysis and classification is obtained. This differentiates it from the visual survey which merely acts as a net to enmesh those cases presenting the grosser defects. On completion of the examination any necessary Orthoptic Training or prescription is donated by the Massachusetts Optometric Clinic to those that are not financially able to pay. This is a charitable gesture on the part of the Clinic, donations being received by the regular Clinic patients.

In those instances where pathology may be present the case is referred in the proper channels by the Social Department where the necessary treatment is administered. By this cycle of events many ocular defects may be overcome and all cases requiring observation are placed on file and re-examinations made when deemed advisable.

The Survey Clinics are held twice-weekly at each institution being attended at the Burrough's by two Clinicians and two Seniors while at Charlestown two Clinicians and five Seniors are present. The Clinics are held from 7 to 9 in the evening and in the course of a session about 10 to 12 youngsters are examined at Burrough's and about 20 to 25 at Charlestown. Included in the Survey are:

history	skiametric exam.
vision	Binocular vision
ophthalmoscope	stereopsis
externals	color vision
	dominant eye

The program is so arranged that each Senior performs one part of the Survey all evening and attends for three successive weeks during which time he will have performed every phase of the routine.

At the Burroughs, of all the cases that were handled, 23% were in the need of a refractive correction and 7% were in the need of medical care, as was stated in the 1935-36 annual report. This shows a surprisingly large number of cases which such defects as can be picked up by a visual

survey. Since the Charlestown Clinic is in the first year of operation, no complete report is available, but advance notices show that even a greater percentage of cases than at Burroughs are in the need of attention. Thus if a percentage of 30 be taken, it can be seen that in the course of thirty weeks of approximately 1500 separate examinations in Survey that about 450 will necessitate a complete examination at the School Clinic and in most cases receive treatment.

The fact that so many children are being made to realize the fact that the most is being done for the betterment of their visual apparatuses in order to make living easier for them is justification enough for the work done.



Dr. Samuel E. Alperen, former Editor of the "Scope" announces that he, Dr. Alvin Collier, and Dr. Ralph Sennott are associating in practice in Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Alperen was a distinguished member of the Class of '36 serving not only as President but in the capacity of Editor and Student Council member as well. Ever ready to serve, a friend and counsellor to those who sought his able advice, we wish him and his associates our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for a brilliant future.

Prof. Henry Rowland — 1848 - 1901. Well-known for his work "Photographic Map of the Normal Solar Spectrum". Rowland also made the discovery of the "concave grating" by which a large part of the complex and troublesome optical accessories to the diffraction spectroscope were eliminated.

Pieter Zeeman — Zeeman found in his experiments that when light waves of a definite length, such as those from sodium flame, were made to pass between the poles which produced a strong magnetic field each of the lines of the spectrum that was ordinarily formed by the burning substance would be either increased in width, doubled or multiplied in number.

Charles Spencer — 1813 - 1881. Charles A. Spencer one of the pioneers in scientific optics in this country. He was a genius who worked principally for the joy of creation. The perfection of his instruments,

for the most part, satisfied his ambition.

Giambattista Porta — 1540 - 1615. Porta wrote many volumes on optics, geometry and natural magic. To him is credited the invention of the camera obscure.

Francois Arago — 1786 - 1853. He deducted the law of polarization of light as a sequence to the words of Malus that "the quantity (not the refraction) of polarized light contained in the refracted ray must be exactly the same as that in the reflected ray." Arago contributed substantially to the advancement of refractive knowledge and a newer understanding of light and color.

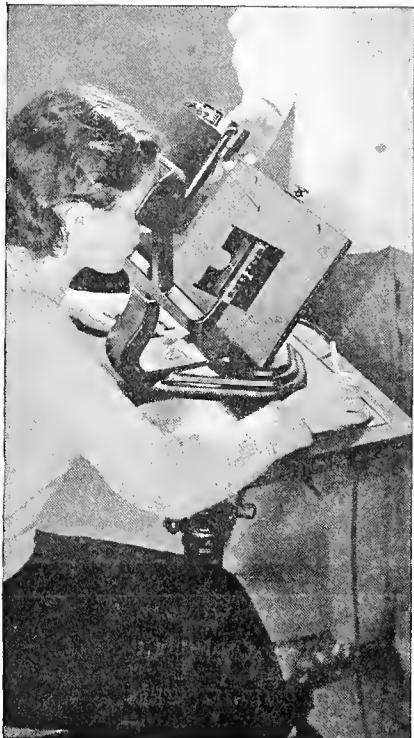
Entienne Louis Malus — 1775 - 1812. Although a century before Newton had recognized the asymmetry of light rays, it remained for Malus to discover the essential features of polarized light. He was an accomplished scientist.

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TO LOOK AT*

THE DAY when glasses were accepted as a necessary evil is past. Today beauty experts agree that handsome glasses properly fitted actually enhance the attractiveness of many faces. • And the most lovely of up-to-the-minute eyewear is Loxit, the modern rimless mounting. Graceful styling. Delicate engraving. The charm and beauty of fine jewelry. All this in addition to strength and long service for the patient, prestige and increased income for you.

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STEREO-CAMPIMETER

Obtaining an accurate field test in difficult cases of scotoma has been one of campimetry's knottiest problems. By fusing the card patterns surrounding the object rings, however, this problem of maintaining single binocular fixation in such cases is solved without effort by the "Ful-Field". The question of a wider nasal field is effectively solved by the 40° possible with this instrument.

In addition the inducing of higher attention and more definite regard is easily accomplished by centering the "Ful-Field" fixation targets. Thus to a host of major and minor problems the new Stereo-Campimeter offers solutions.

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FOR SUCCESS, skill and quality form a combination that can't be beaten. That's why we use only first-quality lenses, frames and mountings. Quality means patient satisfaction and good will — vital assets to any successful practice.

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